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AN AKKADIAN CRUCIFORM MONUMENT

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The present paper gives for the first time a transcription and translation of a text just published in *CT*.¹ XXXII (1912), plates 1–4, copied from a cruciform stone object inscribed in twelve columns, partly historical and partly votive in character. The monument (B.M. No. A.H. 81–4–28, 118 B) was found at Abu Ḥabba in 1881 and is a duplicate in Cols. I, II, III and XII of the fragment S. 3 in the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople (cf. L. W. King, *Sumer and Akkad*, pp. 223 ff.).²

As the first six lines of Col. I, which must have contained the king's name and titles, are no longer legible, it is impossible with absolute certainty to establish the reign in which the inscription was written, but, since Col. II, 1 ff. refers to Šarrukīn as the father of the writer, the latter has been identified by King as Maništusu (*loc. cit.*). See *Commentary on Col. 2:2*; cf. V. Scheil, "Obélisque de Maništu-irba," *Del. en Perse*, II, pp. 6 ff., for a longer inscription of this monarch.

I regard the name Ma-an-iš-tu-su (thus in Thureau-Dangin, *Königsinschr.*, p. 162, No. 7) as a combination of mannu ištutsu = ištusu 'who can belittle him?'; a probable Ifteal of šātu³ (שׂוֹט, שֹׂאֵט) = nâcu = qullulu 'neglect, belittle.' Names beginning with mannu are quite common and a grandiloquent epithet of this sort would be suitable for a royal formal name. It seems clear that the monarch of this inscription was a Semite (Akkadian) as the language of the document is Semitic, interlarded, especially in the votive

¹The following abbreviations occur in this paper: Amiaud = A. Amiaud et L. Méchineau, S. J., *Tableau comparé des Écritures babylonienne et assyrienne*; Br. = Brünnow, *A Classified List*; CT. = *Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets*, etc., in the British Museum; Lau = Rev. Robert Lau, *Old Babylonian Temple Records*, Columbia University Press, 1906; MA. = Muss-Arnolt, *Assyrian-English Dictionary*; Meissner = Bruno Meissner, *Seltene Assyrische Ideogramme*, Leipzig, 1910; MSL. = John Dyneley Prince, *Materials for a Sumerian Lexicon*, Leipzig, 1905; TD. = François Thureau-Dangin, *Recherche sur l'Origine de l'Écriture Cunéiforme*, Paris, 1898.

²King's *Sumer and Akkad* is not accessible to me, and I have, therefore, not seen his remarks on the connection between this text and Const. S. 3.

³Like imtūt from mātu (מִטָּה).

records, with Sumerian words used ideographically, most of them in accordance with current *formulae*. Scheil (*Del. en Perse*, II, p. 1) reads *Maništu-irba* (*su*=*irba*), a doubtful equivalent.

The text is in bad condition in most places, which has made it necessary for me to leave some passages untranslated and to fill out others as seemed most appropriate to complete the sense.

The inscription may be divided into the following sections:

Col. I, 1-27: Name, titles, and record of the setting apart of a GAN in *Kiš* for the goddess A-A.

Col. I, 28-II, 30: Record of this king's conquest, first of his rebellious subjects, and then of the Elamitic provinces of Anšan and Kurikhum; facts hitherto unknown.

Col. III, 1-25: Setting apart of glebe-land and a restoration of E-Babbar and its sacrifices in Sippar.

Col. III, 25-IV, 26: Arrangements for the proper support of a priestess of Šamaš and acceptance of this offering by the god who indicates when the gift should be presented.

Col. IV, 27-V, 14: Appropriation of the treasures of certain places, among them *Ab-sa-an-ki* (Col. IV, 28), to Šamaš.

Col. V, 15-X, 35: Record of the doubling by royal order of the offerings to Šamaš. See text for various commodities.

Col. XI, 3 to about XII, 10: special offerings by the king to Šamaš. See text.

Col. XII about 15 (? text erased) to XII, 35 where the text breaks off: Imprecatory clauses against any person who might tamper with the offerings or deface the document.

See CT, XXXII, pp. 4-5, for a similar analysis of the text.

The characters are in archaic Babylonian, occasionally similar, however, to those of the Gudea texts.

TRANSCRIPTION AND TRANSLATION

Col. I

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Lines 1-6 erased | 9. (^d) En-lil
of Bêl; |
| 7. (pa)-šeš (^d A-nim)
Anointer of Anu | 10. GIR-NITA(=šakkanakku)
representative |
| 8. (pa)-te-(si)
priest-king | 11. (^d) A-mal
of Amal; |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 12. (GIR)-xum (LUM)
the fruitful foot(?) | 21. gir-zi-zi-im
the faithful guide (path) |
| 13. (^d NIN) ili(NI)-tim
(of Ninâ) the goddess | 22. ana ^d (UD = Šamaš)
for Šamaš |
| 14. (ra)-bi-iš
mightily | 23. be-ili(NI) ili(NI)-a
my lord, my god |
| 15. (in) Kiš-ki-im
in Kiš | 24. ù ^d A-A
and A-A |
| 16. (a)-na ^d A-A
unto d A-A | 25. kal-la-tim
the bride |
| 17. (k)al-la-tim
the bride | 26. be-il(NI)-ti ili(NI)-a
my lady, my deity |
| 18. XII GAN
XII GAN (of land) | 27. lu-e-pu-u(š).
I made it. |
| 19. am-gi-a-a(m)
I set apart. | 28. ni-n(u)
When |
| 20. zi-ib-zi ma(x)
The exalted faithful shepherd | 29. puxur (ŠU-KIL) m(a-ta-ti).
all the lands |
| | 30. - - - - - |

Col. II

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. (ša) a-bi
which my father | 10. (u)-(g)i-na
I arrayed; |
| 2. (^m Ša)r-ru-gi
Sargon | 11. (aq)-cu-uc
I cut off |
| 3. (e)-zi-ba-am
left (to me) | 12. - - - ki
the City - - |
| 4. (a)-a-bi-iš
hostilely | 13. - - - - -
- - - - - |
| 5. (ib)-ba-al-
ki-da-an-
ni-ma
rebelled against me, | 14. - - - -ki
the City - - - |
| 6. (ma)-am-ma-an
no one | 15. - - sag-giš-ra
with destruction |
| 7. (la iz)-zi-za-
(a)-am
remained (faithful) | 16. (lu) e-be-el
I subdued it |
| 8. - - - - (^d) A-A
- - - - am
I(?) - - - - | 17. šar
the king |
| 9. - - um-ma-
ni-a
- - my troops | 18. An-ša-an-ki
of Anšan |
| | 19. ù
and |
| | 20. Ku-er-xu-um-ki
Kurikhum |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 21. it-ti
with | 25. - - ^d UD Šamaš
(before) Šamaš |
| 22. max-bi
his prince(s) | 26. -(GI)R-A
the path |
| 23. ù
and | 27. - - - - -ib |
| 24. (KI)-ta-a-tim (= mat-ta-a-
tim)
lands | 28. - - - -
29. (^m Šar-ru-)gi
Sargon(?)
30. - - - - - |

Col. III

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. geš (?) - - - - | 17. ga-(ga-ra-am)
the land(?) |
| 2. in UD-KIB-
NUN-KI
in Sippar | 18. (blank line) |
| 3. ga-(ga)-ra-am
a plot of land | 19. ti-a-(ru)
cedars (or plants)? |
| 4. lu-u-ša _q -ru-u
I made precious; | 20. šu-ba-(rum)
for the care of |
| 5. (ga _c)-ci (ZI)
the white clay or gypsum (walls) | 21. UD-KIB-(NUN-KI)
Sippar |
| 6. ù
and | 22. a- (na)
as |
| 7. tur-ra-tim
breaches(?) | 23. na-ap-(ta-an)
a portion |
| 8. E-babbar
of E-babbar | 24. ^d (Šamaš)
of Šamaš |
| 9. lu-u-ud-di-iš
I renewed; | 25. lu-bag-gi
I ordained. |
| 10. DI-KA(=sattukku)
(to) the regular offering | 26. BE(=ana gimirti)
III. GAN
Altogether III GAN |
| 11. a-na MU-GUDU
for long years | 27. še-ba
for her grain |
| 12. DI-KA(=sattukku)
the regular offering | 28. SAL-ME ^d Šamaš
for the priestess of Šamaš |
| 13. lu-u-ra-ad-di
I added; | 29. a-na
for |
| 14. IGI(=a-na pân)tim-ši-lu
for a portion | 30. IGI(=pân)tim-ši-(lu)
a portion |
| 15. ga- - - - | 31. ip-ri-ka-am-m(a)
one set apart. |
| 15. ga-(ga-ra-am)
the land (?) | 32. a-na
Al- |
| 16. lu(?) - - -
I (set apart?) | 33. BE(gimirti) III GAN
-together III GAN |

Col. IV

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. - - - - | 16. ga-ti lu-aš-ši; |
| 2. -na- | my hands I raised; |
| 3. I UŠ-TUR | 17. (šu)-pil-ti |
| one male child | my supplication |
| 4. (I) SAL-TUR | 18. (lu) iš-me |
| one female child | he heard; |
| 5. X KI ib-ši-im-ma | 19. (na)-da-an |
| X plots of land shall be (to her) | (The time of) the gift |
| 6. la im-xu-ur | 20. (i)-šar-im |
| let (no one) take it | of the righteous man |
| 7. ù | 21. (lu) ip-ti- |
| and | a-am |
| 8. SAL-ME dar-a-ti | he revealed. |
| the eternal priestess | 22. in u (UD)-mi- |
| 9. GAN- šu | šu-ma |
| with respect to that GAN | In that day |
| 10. la ix-bi-lu- | 23. GAN šu-a-tu |
| ši-ma | that GAN |
| they shall not molest her. | 24. a-na |
| 11. GAN dar-a-ti | as a |
| an eternal GAN | 25. iz-za-a-ti |
| 12. a-na | strength (to me) |
| ma-a-ti-ma | 26. lu-u-te-max |
| for ever | he accepts. |
| 13. lu-u-ta- (max) | 27. iš-tum |
| she shall hold. | From |
| 14. a-na ^d (Šamaš) | 28. ab-sa-an-ki |
| Unto Šamaš | Absan |
| 15. be-ili (NI) ili (NI)-a | 29. a-ti |
| my lord, my god | unto |
| | 30. - - - - |

Col. V

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. - - - - -ud(?) | 6. lu-uš-ša-ru |
| 2. - - - - -da(?) | I rightly apportioned. |
| (ku-er-xu-)um-ki | 7. -li-ik- |
| Kurikhum | šu-nu |
| 3. - - - VIII | - - - - - |
| (treasure of?) VIII | 8. la ix-ši-xu |
| 4. uru-ki uru-ki | let them not ask (desire) |
| cities | 9. a-na |
| 5. a-na ^d Šamaš | for |
| for Šamaš | |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 10. (ku ?)-si-tim
covering(?) | 21. UD III-kam
for three days
(has been). |
| 11. -iz(?)-zu-
maš(?)-ši-im | 22. I būru šatti III
(Instead of this) |
| 12. - - - - -ik | one young animal of three years |
| 13. - - - - -ma | old |
| 14. lu-il-
la-gu
they shall receive. | 23. QIN UD I-kam
as a portion of one day |
| 15. ma-ti-ma
Perpetually | 24. bag-gi
is appointed; |
| 16. in ma-tim
in the land | 25. a-na
unto |
| 17. na-ap-ta-an
the portion | 26. X kirre (LU) DI-KA
X lambs for sacrifice |
| 18. ^d Šamaš
for Šamaš | 27. X kirre (LU) DI-KA
X lambs for sacrifice |
| 19. I būru šatti (MU) III
of I young animal of three years | 28. (lu)-u-ra-ad-ti
I added. |
| 20. na-ap-ta-an [old
a portion | 29. (not written) |

Col. VI

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. XX kirre (LU) DI-KA
XX lambs for sacrifice | 11. ma-ti-m(a)
for ever |
| 2. QIN UD I kam
as a portion for one day | 12. in ma-(tim)
in the land |
| 3. bag-gi
are appointed; | 13. a-(na)
as |
| 4. a-na
to | 14. na-ap-t(a -an)
a portion |
| 5. II GUD - - -
II oxen (for sacrifice) | 15. ^d (Šamaš)
for Šamaš |
| 6. II GUD - - -
II oxen (for sacrifice) | 16. -UD-
(a portion for one) day |
| 7. lu-u-ra-ad-ti
I added. | 17. la i-ba-aš-
šu-u
it shall be no longer; |
| 8. IV GUD - - -
IV oxen (for sacrifice) | 18. IV GUD- -
IV oxen - - |
| 9. QIN UD I -kam
as a portion for one day | 19. QIN UD (I -kam)
as a portion for one day |
| 10. bag-gi
are appointed; | 20. bag-(gi)
are appointed
Lines 21-30 illegible. |

Col. VII

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. - - - -
(To so much) | 17. bag-gi
are appointed. |
| 2. KU (= qêmu)
of flour | 18. a-na
To |
| 3. I GUR $\frac{1}{2}$ III (QA)
I GUR and $\frac{1}{2}$, III (QA) | 19. (I) GUR $\frac{1}{2}$ XXX QA
I GUR and $\frac{1}{2}$, XXX QA |
| 4. KU (= qêmu)
of flour | 20. (KU)-GU
of bean-flour(?) |
| 5. lu-u-ra-(ad-ti)
I added. | 21. I GUR $\frac{1}{2}$ XXX QA
I GUR and 2, XXX QA |
| 6. III - - -
Lines 7, 8, 9 illegible. | 22. (KU)-GU
of bean-flour(?) |
| 10. I - - - -
(To) one (GUR) | 23. (lu)-u-ra-ad-ti
I added. |
| 11. KU-AB
of house-flour | 24. - - GUR KU-GU
- - GUR of bean-flour(?) |
| 12. I GUR $\frac{1}{2}$ XXX (QA)
I GUR and $\frac{1}{2}$, XXX (QA) | 25. (QIN) UD I-kam
a portion for one day |
| 13. KU-AB
of house-flour | 26. (ba)g-gi
is appointed. |
| 14. lu-u-ra-ad-(ti)
I added. | 27. (a)-na
To |
| 15. III GUR KU-(AB)
III GUR of house-flour | 28. (I GUR) $\frac{1}{2}$ XXX QA
(I GUR) and $\frac{1}{2}$, XXX QA |
| 16. QIN UD I-kam
a portion for one day | 29. (KU-LIG) šarri
of high-grade coarse flour |

Col. VIII

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I GUR $\frac{1}{2}$ XXX QA
I GUR $\frac{1}{2}$, XXX QA | 7. bag-gi.
is appointed. |
| 2. (KU)-LIG
šarri
of high-grade coarse flour | 8. (a)-na
To |
| 3. lu-u-ra-ad-ti
I added. | 9. (I) GUR $\frac{1}{2}$ XXX QA
(I) GUR and $\frac{1}{2}$, XXX QA |
| 4. (KU)-(L)IG
coarse flour | 10. ka-lum
of dates |
| 5. (KU)-LIG
šarri
high-grade coarse flour | 11. - - A-TIR
in storage, |
| 6. QIN UD I-kam
a portion for one day | 12. (I) GUR $\frac{1}{2}$ XXX QA
(I) GUR and $\frac{1}{2}$, XXX QA |
| | 13. (k)a-lum
of dates |

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>14. - - A-TIR
in storage</p> <p>15. lu-u-ra-ad-ti
I added.</p> <p>16. III GUR
III GUR</p> <p>17. (ka)-lum
of dates</p> <p>18. - - A-TIR
in storage</p> <p>19. QIN UD I-kam
a portion for one₂day</p> <p>20. bag-gi.
are appointed.</p> <p>21. (a)-na
To</p> | <p>22. XXXV QA
XXXV QA</p> <p>23. NI-GEŠ
of vegetable oil</p> <p>24. XXXV QA
XXXV QA</p> <p>25. NI-GEŠ
of vegetable oil</p> <p>26. lu-u-ra-ad-ti
I added.</p> <p>27. I BAR NI-GEŠ
I BAR of vegetable oil</p> <p>28. (QIN) UD I-kam
a portion for one day</p> <p>29. (bag)-gi
is appointed.</p> |
|---|--|

Col. IX

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. - - - -</p> <p>2. XXX - - - QA
To XXX(V) - QA</p> <p>3. NI-DUG-GA
of pure oil</p> <p>4. XXXV QA
XXXV QA</p> <p>5. NI-DUG-GA
of pure oil</p> <p>6. lu-u-ra-ad-ti
I added.</p> <p>7. I BAR NI-DUG-GA
I BAR of pure oil</p> <p>8. QIN UD I-kam
a portion₂for one₂day</p> <p>9. bag-gi.
is appointed.</p> <p>10. a-(na)
To</p> <p>11. XXXV (QA)
XXXV QA</p> <p>12. NI- (?)
of - - oil</p> <p>13. XXXV Q(A)
XXXV QA</p> | <p>14. NI- (?)
of - - - oil</p> <p>15. lu-u-ra-ad-(ti)
I added.</p> <p>16. I BAR NI- (?)
I BAR of - - - oil</p> <p>17. QIN UD I-kam
a portion for one day</p> <p>18. bag-gi.
is appointed.</p> <p>19. a-(na)
To</p> <p>20. XXXV (QA)
XXXV QA</p> <p>21. GA
of milk</p> <p>22. XXXV QA
XXXV QA</p> <p>23. GA
of milk</p> <p>24. lu-u-ra-ad-ti
I added.</p> <p>25. I BAR GA
I BAR of milk</p> <p>26. QIN UD I-kam
a portion for one day</p> |
|--|---|

27. bag-gi.
is appointed.
28. a-(na)
To
29. XXXV (QA)
XXXV QA
30. GA-A-(GA)
of strippings

31. XXXV QA
XXXV QA
32. GA-A-G(A)
of strippings
33. lu-u-ra-ad-ti
I added.
34. I BAR GA-A-(GA)
I BAR of strippings

Col. X

1. (QIN UD I-kam)
a portion for one day
2. bag-gi.
is appointed.
3. (a-na)
To
4. XXXV QA
XXXV QA
5. GA-T(U)
of beestings
6. XXXV QA GA-TU
XXXV QA of beestings
7. lu-u-ra-ad-ti
I added.
8. I BAR GA-TU
I BAR of beestings
9. (QIN)-UD-I-kam
a portion for one day
10. bag-gi.
is appointed.
11. (a)-na
To
12. (X)XXV QA
XXXV QA
13. (GEŠ)-AL-UD-DU
of GEŠ-AL-UD-DU
14. (X)XXV QA
XXXV QA
15. (GEŠ)-AL-UD-DU
of GEŠ-AL-UD-DU
16. (lu)-u-ra-ad-ti
I added.
17. I BAR GEŠ-AL-UD-DU
I BAR of GEŠ-AL-UD-DU

18. QIN UD I-kam
a portion for one day
19. bag-gi.
is appointed.
20. (a)-na XV QA
To XV QA
21. dišpi piçî
of white honey
22. XV QA
XV QA
23. dišpi piçî
of white honey
24. lu-u-ra-ad-ti.
I added.
25. XXX QA dišpi piçî
XXX QA of white honey
26. QIN UD I-kam
a portion for one day
27. bag-gi.
are appointed.
28. (a)-na XV QA
To XV QA
29. GEŠ-GUD
of GEŠ-GUD
30. XV QA GEŠ-GUD
XV QA of GEŠ-GUD
31. lu-u-ra-ad-ti
I added.
32. XXX QA GEŠ-GUD
XXX QA of GEŠ-GUD
33. QIN UD I-kam
a portion for one day
34. bag-gi.
are appointed.
35. - - - - -

Col. XI

- Lines 1-2 illegible.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3. - - - - | 20. -I KU-ša-BIL |
| 4. - - ma-na | - I garment of warmth |
| - - minas | 21. pi-çi-tum |
| 5. - ta-a-an | a white one |
| (so many) | 22. I KU-ša-BIL |
| 6. - kaspi | one garment of warmth |
| of silver | 23. sa-am-tum |
| 7. ()X ma-na ta-a-an | a dark one |
| ()X minas | 24. I ? KU-GA |
| 8. TU xurâçi | I ? KU-GA |
| of TU of gold | 25. I GU(TIK) ta-a-an |
| 9. (a)- na ^d Šamaš | I GU (weight) |
| to Šamaš | 26. ru kaspi |
| 10. (be)-ili(NI) ili(NI)-a | of TU of silver |
| my lord, my god | 27. XXX ma-na ta-a-an |
| 11. ù ^d A-A | XXX minas |
| and A-A | 28. ru xurâçi |
| 12. kal-la-tim | of TU of gold |
| the bride | 29. a-na ^d Šamaš |
| 13. be-il-ti ili(NI)-a | to Šamaš |
| my lady, my deity | 30. be-ili(NI) ili(NI)-a |
| 14. (lu) a-ki-iš. | my lord, my god |
| I gave. | 31. ù ^d A-A |
| 15. III SAR-GAL-GAL | and A-A |
| III great wrappers | 32. kal-la-tim |
| 16. SAR xu-un-ti | the bride |
| wrappers of warmth | 33. be-il(NI)-ti ili(NI)-a |
| 17. SAR arax BIL-BIL-ša(=ĀBU) | my lady, my deity |
| wrappers of the month Āb | 34. lu a-ki-iš. |
| 18. SAR PIN-GAB-A=(Arax-šamnu) | I gave. |
| wrappers of the month Mar- | 35. - GUD-UD-A |
| chešvân | 36. - - ?-UD-A |
| 19. I SAR | 37. - - - - ? ? |
| I wrapper | 38. I ta-a-an GUD |
| | (for) one ox |

Col. XII

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. - - - - | 3. ù a-(na ?) |
| III ta(a-an) | and for - |
| III (oxen) | 4. in GEŠ - - - |
| 2. lu-bag-(gi). | 5. xi-im- - - - |
| I appointed | 6. in GEŠ- - - - |

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7. ù da- - - - | 29. li-ip-ru-uc |
| 8. lu ad- - - - - | cut off. |
| 9. ad- - - - | 30. šu-u li-er-iš |
| 10. KI (or DI) - - - - | He when he plants |
| Lines 11-23 illegible. | 31. ^d Adad |
| 24. za-ki-ki-im | may Adad |
| (in) storm | 32. li-max-xi-iç |
| 25. li-im-tu-ut | smite him. |
| may he perish; | 33. ù - - - - |
| 26. d NIN-XAR-SAG-GÁ | and - - - - |
| may NIN-XAR-SAG-GÁ | 34. - - - - - |
| 27. in ma-ti-su | 35. ù - - - - - |
| in his land | and - - - - - |
| 28. a-la-da-am | |
| birth | |

COMMENTARY

Col. I

12. GIR-XUM(LUM) 'fruitful foot.' GIR-XUM occurs CT. XIX., 18, 2a. See also II R. 48, 1a: GIR-XUM=du-; perhaps=gub-ru 'mighty one' (?). Lit. 'fruitful' (XUM)+unnubu 'spring up, sprout'+GIR 'foot,' *passim*.

15. Kiš-ki-im clearly=*Kiš*. Note the mimation. An evidence that -ki was pronounced, at least in such a combination as this. *Maništusu* was king of *Kiš*; Thureau-Dangin, *Königsinschriften*, p. 162, No. 7, A. See above Introduction for the name.

19. am-gi-a-a(m). I regard this as a verb-form from the same stem (makû, maqû) seen in mekkû, mikkû 'enclosure,' MA. 635. As the -am is somewhat defaced, it might be permissible to read here ga-ga (GI=ga) -a-am, a possible word for 'ground' (?), i.e., 'XII GAN of land,' but GAN itself connotes 'land.'

20. zi-ib-zi MAX. This may be a variant of sib-zi 'faithful shepherd,' Gudea, B., III, 9+ MAX=*çru* 'exalted.'

21. Gir-zi-zi-im. GIR=padânu 'path,' Br. 9191 and tallaktu 'course,' Br. 9193. zi-zi, reduplication of ZI=kênu 'faithful'+the Semitic mimation. This expression was clearly regarded as a Semitic loanword.

Col. II

2. (Ša)r-ru-gi=Šar-ukîn (gi) was the father of the king of this document whom King, probably correctly, therefore identifies as *Maništusu* (*Sumer and Akkad*, pp. 223 f.). There are only three other brief records of *Maništusu*; viz., a mace bearing the inscription: (1) Ma-an-iš-tu-su, (2) šar, (3) Kîšim, (4) a-na, (5) ^dNi-na-a, (6) a-mu-ru, 'M. king of Kiš for the goddess Ninâ made it'; a vase with an identical legend, except that the dedication is to ^dBêl; and an obelisk or stele (Scheil, *op. cit.*).

10. (u)-(g)i-na=ukîn 'I established, arrayed.'

15-16. SAG-GIŠ-RA lu ebêl 'I overwhelmed them with destruction.'
Cf. Meissner, 2336: SAG-GIŠ-RA=maxâçu 'smite.'

20. Ku-er-xu-um-ki; evidently *Kurikhum*. Is this identical with mât Kur-xi-i, Tig. III, 41, associated with mât Xa-ri-a? The name also occurs here in Col. V, 2, q.v.

21-22. itti max-bi; I render itti rubê-šu; MAX=rubû, Br. 1046. The sense is that the King brought them all in as prisoners.

24. Evidently KI-ta-a-tim, an unusual writing; to be read: mat-ta-a-tim.

26. (GI)R-A; cf. above on Col. I, 21.

Col. III

4. lu-u-šaq-ru-u; lit. 'I made precious'='I made sacred,' from aqâru.

5. (gac)-ci(zi), apparently gaz-zi. Gaccu='white clay' or 'gypsum.'

7. tur-ra-tim perhaps='breaches,' from tarâru 'shatter.'

10. DI-KA=sattukku 'regular offering'; Heb. תמידי.

11. MU-GUDU 'long (extensive) years'; MU=šattu + GUDU, for which cf. Meissner, 6072:=rupuštu 'extensive.' The Sumerian word GUDU may be connected with gid=arâku 'be long.'

13. lu-u-ra-ad-di 'I added'; here written with di, but with -ti, Col. V, 28 *et passim*.

14. IGI; cf. Col. III, 30 and for the sign, see TD. 101. I regard the ideogram as prepositional.

tim-ši-lu, written nim-ši-lu, probably a variant of tamšilu 'likeness, equal.' I render 'portion,' as the word may mean 'equality, share.' See also Col. III, 30.

19. ti-a-(ru) or ti-a-(tu) respectively 'a sort of cedar,' or 'a kind of garden-plant.' In Br. 4345: SAR=tiaru, but in this inscription Col. XI, 15, SAR='wrapper' (garment), and this word may have the same meaning here.

20. šu-ba-(rum) really 'protégé,' but cf. IV R. 48, 30a: šubarašunu uqinnu 'they took care of them.'

23. nap(tan) really='meal, feast,' but in this style of inscription 'portion.'

25. lu-bag-gi and *passim* bag-gi=lu-paq-qi, with Bab. b for p, g for q, from paqû 'ordain, appoint.' See on Col. V, 24, *et passim*.

26. BE=gimru, Br. 1501. The equivalent Semitic expression is either ana gimrišu or ana gimirti. Cf. Col. III, 33 a-na BE=ana gimirti or gimri.

28. SAL-ME=išippitu; IV R. 50, 44; fem. of ME=išibb(pp)û 'priest, enchanter' in general. See also Col. IV, 8.

30. IGI=(ana)pân 'for'; cf. on Col. III, 14.

tim-ši-lu; cf. on Col. III, 14.

33. BE; see on Col. III, 26.

Col. IV

5. X KI=X qaqqari, Br. 9634: 'plots of land.' In Col. IV, 9 GAN refers to this allotment.

6. im-xu-ur; im written with sign KABAR for imxur, from maxâru 'take, receive.' The sense seems to be that the priestess shall have one male and one female attendant and X qaqqari which shall not be sequestered under any pretense. Note Col. IV, 10: 'they shall not molest her.' The subject of imxur is clearly not the SAL-ME.

9. GAN, *passim*, refers to the X qaqqari in Col. IV, 5.

17. (šu)-pil-ti must='supplication'; really='submission'; sometimes 'answer.'

21. (lu) ip-ti-a-am; lit. 'he opened'; i.e., he showed when the gift of the pious king should be given.

24-25. a-na iz-za-a-ti 'for strength'; unusual form for uzzâtu, from ezêzu.

26. lu-u-te-max 'he accepts'; lit. 'he seizes'; tamâxu.

28. Ab-sa-an-ki, name of a locality.

29. a-ti; probably=a-di 'until.' The sense is: 'from Absan-ki to - - - Kurikhum, eight cities (Col. V, 3-4) I subdued to Šamaš' (Col. V, 6).

Col. V

8 ff. la ix-ši-xu; the sense is: they need not ask for covering (?); i.e., for their property, as it has been taken from them for a more worthy purpose. They have been forced to yield it to Šamaš by the king.

10. (ku?)-si-tim 'covering,' from kasû. See just above.

14. lu il-la-gu 'they shall take, receive,' from liqû, with Bab. *g* for *q*. The sense is, that the priests of Šamaš shall receive this treasure.

19. bûru=AMAR (see Prince, MSL., s.v. AMAR) 'young of animal.' For the sign, cf. Amiaud, 249.

23. QIN=šipru, Br. 10753; 'uru 'order, arranged,' Br. 10757; tirtu 'law, ordinance,' Br. 10756. It means 'allotted portion,' *passim*.

24. bag-gi; abbreviation in the jargon of the lists for u-bag-gi=upaqqi. See on Col. III, 25.

28. lu u-rad-ti, *passim* for u-rad-di, as in Col. III, 13.

Col. VI

17. la i-ba-aš-šu-u; the sense is: 'it shall be no longer as it was, for this is an increase.'

Col. VII

11. KU-AB 'house-flour'; AB=EŠ=bîtu 'house,' *passim*.

20. (KU)-GU; Lau 'bean-flour' (?); Thesis, p. 11, No. 68. Why? GU primarily='knot, cord' Sem. qû; Prince, MSL. 156.

29. KU-LIG šarri; lit. 'strong flour of the king.' Lau, I think, is right in rendering 'coarse high-grade flour.'

Col. VIII

11. A-TIR; in Str. 8966: ša-as-=A-TIR. This is probably šasqû, Br. 14288: mandi aš-a-an. In Scheil, *Notes d'Épigr.*, No. 24, *Rec. Travaux*, XIX, p. 46, we find bît ma-an-du, which he translates 'lieu de dépôt' from nadû? If šasqû=sasqû=mandû, then šasqû may mean 'store-house dates.'

23. NI-GEŠ 'oil of a plant'='vegetable oil'; the ordinary oil of commerce.

27. I BAR. Note that BAR before QA='ten'; sometimes= $\frac{1}{2}$, but here it clearly means a measure of quantity. In each case here it denotes 'seventy,' i.e., twice XXXV.

Col. IX

3. NI-DUG-GA 'refined oil'; probably oil for food.

30. GA-A-(GA) lit. šizbu arkû 'after-milk.' This can only mean 'strippings'; i.e., the result of the after-milking to clean out the udder. It is much in demand today in the country for tea and coffee.

Col. X

5-6, 8. GA-TU=šizib alâdi 'milk of birth'='beestings'; i.e., the milk drawn from the cow after calving, which is frequently boiled and eaten as a sort of soup.

13. GEŠ-AL-UD-DU; GEŠ-AL=GEŠ-PIN, Br. 5750; a sort of vegetable. AL-UD-DU alone=napâtu=nabâtu 'shine.' Perhaps this refers to beets, owing to their brilliant color.

21, 23. dišpu 'honey'; for the sign cf. TD. 357.

32. GEŠ-GUD. I cannot explain;=a vegetable.

Col. XI

7-8. X ma-na; 'ten minas of TU of gold'; cf. Col. XI, 26. This TU is the TU similar in form to TE, TD. 220, and is usually employed in combinations like MAR-TU, MÀ (elippu)-TU. In these lines it is descriptive of xurâqu, and is entirely distinct from TU in TD. 143-144; 145.

15. SAR-GAL-GAL 'great wrapper' (garment). SAR must mean some sort of enveloping garment, as it=katâmu, Meissner, 2854. See on Col. III, 19.

16. SAR xu-un-ti 'wrappers of warmth'; MA. 327 = 'heat' (?) = li'bu 'fever heat.'

17. SAR arax BIL-BIL-ša 'a wrapper of the month Âb.'

18. SAR arax PIN-GAB-A 'a wrapper of the month Araxšamnu = Marchešvân.' Note that the writer uses the later names of the months and not those given as Old Babylonian by Radau, *Early Babylonian History*, p. 306.

20. KU ša BIL=cubâtu ša išâti 'a garment for fire' = 'warmth.'

24. KU-GA(?); some sort of garment.

26. One TU of silver; see on Col. XI, 8.

Col. XII

24. This is the broken passage closing the document, invoking curses on whatever successor of the king may dare to injure this monument. The first and last parts are mutilated.

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